

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

ENGLAND dates the American revolution as commenced July 14, 1774.

ONE of the English hosiery firms refutes all stockings purchased of them.

A BOSTON man advertises for female fleas. He is willing to pay a good price for all he can get.

The United States is said to be the greatest candy country in the world, \$5,000,000 worth being consumed every year.

The irrepressible Yankee is said to have invented a safety seamless trouser, pocket woven complete in one piece, no stitching or sewing being necessary.

A WRITER declares that Kodiak Island, Alaska, is larger than either of the New England States, with a genial climate capable of producing many varieties of fruit.

The underground system of telegraphy is gaining favor rapidly in Germany. The recent storm on our Eastern coast, so destructive to wires and

A WASHINGTON memory is possessed by Wallace Chatham, a four-year-old boy in Kansas City. A poem of nineteen stanzas was read to him three times, and he could repeat it word for word.

SCIENTISTS who have made a particular study of the subject maintain that the Indian method of making maple sugar dates from times unknown, and is not in any degree derived from the white man.

For the want of rye, wheat or potatoes, the peasants in the Russian province of Karan bake bread of acorns. It produces colic, swelling of the limbs and distension of the abdomen. The disease is fatal in many cases.

In the year 1870, when the English telegraph was taken by the government, the total revenue was \$613,301. Five years later it had risen to \$1,099,982; in 1880 it was \$1,407,705; in 1885, \$1,820,764; and last year it was \$2,364,088.

A BUILDING site in Washington presented nothing extraordinary from outside appearances, but upon excavating the builders were unable to find the earth sufficiently solid for the foundation to rest upon. The difficulty was overcome by driving piles.

The first water mill ever built was erected on the river Tiber, at Rome, A. D. 50. Windmills were in original use in the twelfth century. Tidalmills were operated in Venice about 1708. Sawmills are said to have been in use at Augsburg, Germany, about 1392.

A BRAHMA hen on a farm in Cecil County, Maryland, belonging to Wm. D. Summers, of Philadelphia, lately surprised its owner. It laid a dark-brown egg, which measures seven and three-quarter inches in its long diameter, and six and a half inches in its short diameter.

Mr. ATKINSON'S bill for curtailing the verbosity of the House of Commons proposes a limitation of talk to half an hour by the clock for a Privy Councilor and fifteen minutes for ordinary members. Oddly enough there is said to be a good deal of support ready for it.

The Electrical Engineer holds that the problem of obtaining light without heat is now one of such immediate moment and the pecuniary reward consequent upon a successful solution of the problem is so great that the energies of the inventors can be bent in no better direction than this.

DRENKENNESS is the falling of the Hercules beetle, a South American insect. It sometimes attains a growth of six inches in length. It is said that it rasps the bark from the slender branches of the mimosa tree until the juice flows. This it drinks until it drops to the ground intoxicated.

EUROPE'S population on Jan. 1 was 380,200,000. The population of each of the other continents was estimated to be as follows: Asia, 850,000,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Australia, 4,730,000; North America, 89,250,000; South America, 36,420,000; polar regions, 300,000. The total would then be 1,787,600,000.

HERE is the origin of the famous Gillois, who was then a working jeweler, accidentally split one of his fine steel tools, and being suddenly required to sign a receipt, not finding his quill pen at hand, he used the split tool as a ready substitute. This happy accident led to the idea of making pens of metal.

ELECTRICITY is employed in a Berlin cafe to boil coffee. A platinum wire passes in spiral form through several glass jars, the electrical current quickly raising the water contained to the boiling point, and the coffee is thus prepared in the view of any one in the room. A small electric railway conveys the coffee to the several tables, so that the guests may help themselves to their liking.

TWENTY-FIVE shoeless passengers lately entered Chicago, after a night trip from St. Paul. They all belonged in the sleeping car which left the latter city. Another sleeping car is usually added at La Crosse, and dropped off at Milwaukee. It is the custom with the porters of the two cars to take the shoes to be cleaned from the forward car to the rear one, where they pleasantly chat while putting on the necessary polish. On the particular night referred to both the porters had been regaled rather freely with drinks from traveling flasks. They fell asleep over the shoes, and when the car was dropped off at Milwaukee two porters

and all the shoes belonging to the people in the forward car were dropped off, too.

Or the 491,000 immigrants from Europe last year, 62,000 came from Italy, 20,000 from Poland; Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia aggregated 76,000; from Germany came 96,000; and from the Scandinavian countries, over 50,000; Russia swelled to nearly 40,000—the largest immigration ever known from that empire to the United States. From England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the numbers were below the figures of past years, and the English were in excess of the Irish. In these increasing figures of non-English speaking immigrants thoughtful American citizens, native and naturalized, will find much on which to ponder.

SOME statesmen in the North Dakota Legislature think that they have been made the victims of a shabby trick. An important measure was before the Legislature, but the aforementioned honorable statesmen could not see its merits until their eager fingers had first clutched checks from the promoters of the scheme. Then the necessity of the proposed measure was promptly seen, and it became a law. The checks had been dated a day after the enactment of the measure, and when the thrifty statesmen sent the checks to the bank, their vi-viages became blue with dismay on learning that payment was refused.

A YOUNG workman in Dubuque, Iowa, bought a colored shirt. In tearing off the tag he discovered a note therein requesting the purchaser to correspond with the maker of the shirt in a New Jersey manufacturing town. She said she was working for starvation wages and hoped to find a home and a husband, when she would be happy. He wrote to her, was pleased with her replies, went to New Jersey and married her. Three weeks after they were united for life she received a letter from England, the home of her ancestors, containing a draft for \$1,000, and notification of the fact that she was sole heir to a fortune of over \$150,000.

THE late Congress did not peg out without here and there a gleam of humor. While the House was trying to decide whether to add one hundred more members, Mr. Herbert told a story. "Some years ago," he said, "there was a bill before the California Legislature in relation to an increase in salaries, and the question was involved whether the Treasury was in condition to stand it. One of the members excused himself for a few moments, and when he returned, said: 'Mr. Speaker, I am just from the Treasurer, and he tells me there is \$375,654.40 in the State Treasury, and I move you, sir, that we make it \$100,000 more.'"

"I AM confident," writes Dr. Prime from Florida to the New York Journal of Commerce, "that there is a much more numerous insect life in Northern New England in June and July than in any tropical country. Our Northern forests and fields abound, day and night, in winged and wingless insects of countless variety and numbers. Mosquitoes, black flies and gnats are more of a pest in the North than I have ever found in the tropics. An accomplished entomologist, who has resided six years in Florida, and several years before that in Canada, told me a few days ago that his observation fully accorded with mine, and that he had found insect life much more plentiful in Canada than in Florida."

A CALIFORNIAN tells this story of boom time in San Diego. The general delivery window of the postoffice was always crowded. One week the mails were delayed for several days, and when they were at last distributed the line of inquirers at the general delivery window of the postoffice extended for six blocks. A man who fell in line in the early morning got to the window and received his mail about eight o'clock in the evening. One old lady, who had plenty of time on her hands, took with her a camp stool and her lunch basket and camped right there on the line. She received no letters, and turned away apparently happy, although she had waited in the line for seven hours. When this mail accumulated the postmaster made no attempt to distribute the newspapers. They were simply piled up in one corner, and finally a wagwag of newspaper mail was carried away from the postoffice. To be distributed? Oh, no; to be dumped into San Diego Bay.

DIDN'T USE THE CLUB. "Come, wake up! Where do you want to go?" A man lay on the sidewalk on Park morning, curled up as if he were tucked in bed and sleeping soundly. He was being visited several saloons, for his dirt and he looked as if he had been sleeping in a mud-cart.

A policeman shook him by the shoulder and tried to raise him to his feet, but the man aimed a vicious kick at the officer, saying: "Lem me alone. I want ter sleep. What-cher disturb a sleepin' man?" To the surprise of the officer the man suddenly struggled to his feet and struck out with his right hand at him, catching him under the chin. The act showed such genuine ill-nature that one of a small group of bystanders who gathered around shouted:

"Club the brute. He doesn't deserve kind treatment." The man glared sullenly at the crowd and aimed another blow, overbalancing himself in the effort and falling heavily to the ground. He gathered himself up again and became very abusive, telling the officer every offensive name he could think of, while the latter tried to prevent him from falling again.

The man then grew frightened, sobbed up a little and told where he lived, and the officer put him on a Third Avenue street-car and then disappeared.

"Say what you like about the police, that officer is a gentleman," said a well dressed man who had viewed the little scene. —New York Journal.

A MINOR brought to this country in 1776 stands in the window of a Chester, Pa., furniture store.

DAMES AND DANSELS

GEORGEOUS HATS AND SUNSHADES TO MATCH.

Summer is upon us—it means crops for the farmer and vacation for the city dweller. It means a change of dress, a change of color, a change of shade.

My fourth illustration sets forth a very pretty costume in striped beige, bangle, skirt made up on tulle or lustrine, with a ten-inch deep box-pleated blouse. The outer skirt is gathered at the waist, fitting it to the figure by small darts. Ten inches from the bottom the skirt is trimmed with a passementerie or a black or brown garniture, embroidered on the stuff itself. The front of the corsage is double, the under material being a thin silk covered with a vest of crepe or tulle, passing under a corsage of brown tulle. The two sides of the corsage are of the beige, ornamented with revers of the brown tulle. The back of the corsage has two little basques. The sleeves may be of beige line embroidered, or of crepe de chine. This dress may also be made up in striped woolen of two shades, the vest, the sleeves and the ground of the material. The sleeves may be made buttoned at the cuffs.

I am asked: "Will the Modistes continue to hold their ground during the summer as in the past?" I may say that it will not. The turnover collar will replace it, made of broad lace or of fine embroidery, and cut out so that old-fashioned jewelry may be worn around the neck.

The hat has disappeared, except for ceremonial attire; hence there is no excuse for its appearance on the public promenade any longer. The summer hat is an ardent admirer of boating. She will discuss very learnedly with you upon the merits and demerits of the Yale stroke. Blue serge skirt and a dainty woolen blouse make up a very serviceable bathing costume. Satisfactory hat, of course, but avoid those ridiculous panache hats which had a certain success in Paris last spring. They were never intended for anything else than a moment's show in the passing moment, and it doesn't become the free-born daughter of this great republic to be so ready to snap up the eccentricities of the old world. Then, again, the Mercury hat, with its two white wings, is as out of place at a regatta as Juno's

peacock feathers would be on a bathing costume. Damsels: On a very moderate estimate, out of every hundred men who play high at games of pure chance at least three cheat, and out of every hundred women at least six, says the London Truth. They do not always cheat, but every now and then when they think no one is looking they do. The Americans say, "play me an advantage." If any one will take the trouble to count up the number of persons who live year after year far above their income, and who play habitually at games of chance, and yet are never in debt, he must perceive that they must cheat, for at no game of pure chance can a habitual player win year after year. It is simply impossible if he does not give himself some little advantage over his opponents. The advantage, however, need not be over 2 or 3 per cent, for him to make a good paying thing out of his playing. At bacarat, for instance, a person playing £10 each coup would stake in an hour at least £300, and 2 per cent, on this would insure him 20 per hour. If he plays frequently the luck of one hour would balance the ill luck of another hour, so that were he to play 200 hours in the year his annual revenue from cards would be £1,200.

Mrs. RICHARD MANNING, of South Carolina, is the only woman on record who was the mother of a Governor, the wife of a Governor, the sister of a Governor, the niece of a Governor, and the aunt of a Governor.

The remedy against sore throat of wearing a few threads of Berlin wool around the throat is said to act by keeping up a sort of chemical action, and so acting as a counter-irritant.

It is said that the fatigued eye recovers lost the perception of the color by which the fatigue has been induced, and first recovers the sensitiveness of the elementary color.

Looking forward to those misadventures which the summer girl emerges from her chamber clad in cobwebby textures which envelop her like a deadly noose, we are to have ballets and India muslin, voile delains, and satinettes. Jabots, collarettes, chemisettes, and vests will be much affected, and you must choose between crepe de chine and silk crepon for proper material to attain these soft, vaporous cloud-like effects.

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MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

Gov. WISANS, on the 26th, vetoed the bill appropriating \$20,000 to aid in erecting a new State Prison at Jackson. The Governor says the ground for his opposition to the bill is based upon the public policy. In his opinion the Legislature has no right to make the appropriation even by a two-thirds vote of both branches, as it did. He maintains that the public is to be in no way benefited. In closing, he says the demand does not come from the veterans, but those who happen to receive individual benefits from the expenditure of the money. The Senate passed the Beson bill for reappropriating the Representative districts, and the House passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the erection of a cottage for males at the criminal insane asylum.

On the 27th, the Michigan State Superintendent of the Adrian Industrial Home for the blind is charged by the Senate committee with cruel punishment of the waifs in his charge, telegraphed to the Governor a general denial of the truth of the charges. The report of the committee is a general denial of the charges. The charges are made up of a bill-passing report of the morning papers. I wired the board to attend a meeting tomorrow. The charges you make are so serious and lacking foundation in fact that I am compelled to demand a prompt and full investigation. Will you communicate to the Senate these facts and this general denial of the charges? Chairman, Gilbert promptly replied to the Superintendent as follows: "The Secretary of the Senate will, as soon as possible, send you and the board a committee report presented by the committee and you can make such answer as you may deem best. I am surprised from the evidence adduced that you should deny charges in the report. The House passed the Barker bill, which submits to a vote of the people at the election in the fall of 1894 a proposition to call a convention for a general revision of the Constitution."

On the 28th, the House Ways and Means Committee recommended the sum of \$125,000 for the State exhibit at the World's Fair, and authorized the necessary measures to be made in special order for the purpose. An attempt will be made to increase the sum to \$185,000. The Railroad Committee reported adversely on a bill which proposed an increase of the specific tax on gross earnings of express companies from 2 1/2 to 6 per cent. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill prohibiting importation of Pinkerton men into the State for police duty. The Senate passed a bill providing for the removal of judges of the courts who have been charged with corruption, and also providing for commencement of election proceedings in such cases. The House passed a bill providing for a uniform classification of accounts in State institutions. Authorizing incorporation of supreme and subordinate divisions of the Lady Macabees.

On the 29th, Representative Dickman's kindergarten bill passed the House. It allows school boards at their discretion to introduce kindergarten in the district schools. The bill also provides for the payment of a salary to the kindergarten teacher. The bill also provides for the payment of a salary to the kindergarten teacher. The bill also provides for the payment of a salary to the kindergarten teacher.

A Berlin journal, quoted in the current Board of Trade Journal, inquires what the French themselves understand by "cognac." The district of Cognac is the place of origin of real "cognac," and has during the last seven years produced an average of 20,000 hectolitres, while the annual export by France of liquor known as "cognac" has exceeded seven times this quantity. In trade "cognac" is usually understood to be a brandy obtained by the distillation of wine, and which was formerly known as "brandy." But it has been shown by analysis, and in a bulky volume issued by the State Department of Hygiene, that there is no reliable method of distinguishing real brandy distilled from wine from the spurious. So it is interesting to have a decision of a French court of law as to what it understands by the word "cognac."

A merchant of Angouleme, who bought brandy in Valenciennes and labeled it "cognac," was prosecuted for so doing, but was acquitted on the ground that the word "cognac" is not to be exclusively understood as descriptive of the place of production, but often, as in the present instance, as descriptive of the nature of the product. According to this decision it is to be regarded as sufficient when labels announce the nature of the goods to which they are affixed, and it is not required that the contents of a bottle should have been produced in the place mentioned on the label. This decision is not consistent with sentences pronounced by various French law courts upon manufacturers of sparkling wines, who have been heavily fined for introducing into trade wines which they described as "champagne," and which had undergone a similar process to that of the genuine article, but had not been made from wine grown in the champagne district. —St. James Gazette.

Ram's Horn Will Kios. The religion of Christ does everything for man that he cannot do for himself. "Impossible" is what man thinks about God. Salvation is what he knows about Him.

LACK of fear does not always mean courage. It may mean a lack of knowledge. The only way by which love can be measured is by what it is willing to sacrifice.

"You can never hurt the devil so much as when you strike at him with the word of God."

The devil will never be much discouraged as long as he can find a moderate drinker.

The devil cheats us out of a good many blessings by teaching us to be close with our money.

The greater the house built on a poor foundation, the more foolish the man who builds it.

The devil always agrees with the man who says he can't see any sense in trying to be religious.

The devil is never entirely sure of a man as long as there is somebody living who loves him.

It takes some people a long time to find out that a snake's headquarters are not in its tail.

No man knows how desperate a woman can look until he has seen her undertake to ride a bicycle.

It wouldn't be hard for anybody to be the best kind of old-Christian if there wasn't any devil.

You can't walk in the light as He is in the light, without being seen by somebody in darkness.

God can put up with blunders in His children, but He will not own them if they are merciless.

God will not listen to the prayer of a man who is too lazy to go to work and try to help himself.

Hire a sinner in the church, and you will be sure to upset an outsider who is leaning against him.

The fact that the devil is against God ought to be the strongest argument man want to be on the Lord's side.

GLOBE GIRDLING ON BICYCLES.

Two young Washington lawyers, Mitchell and Stevens, are to encircle the globe on their bicycles. They claim that theirs is not a "relief expedition," but an effort to locate the Garden of Eden. They will travel without a particle of baggage and will pedal their way into all the curious corners of the foreign lands. They do not care if it takes them ten years to complete their long journey, nor how many hairbreadths escapes they may experience. No attempts will be made to break records—the two venturesome young men caring only to inspect the world from the saddle of their "bikes." They have already traveled through Western Europe on their wheels and are enthusiastic over their present tour. With them they will carry a kodak, revolvers, knives, guide books, maps, a compass, stationery, water

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MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An interesting summary of the more important doings of our neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

At Marquette Walter Nowak, Sr., convicted of the murder of John Smith, was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment in the Upper Peninsula branch of the penitentiary. Young Nowak was acquitted.

Mrs. RICHARD DEKOR, of Kalamazoo, in attempting to put out flames caused by the explosion of an oil stove, was nearly burned to death. Her husband, James, was injured in a cistern and saved his life.

PATRICK WELCH, of Schoolcraft, twice refused a tramp victuals, the other evening, and pretty soon his home was in ashes, including a fine library. There was only \$100 insurance.

Mrs. M. L. GUGER, of St. Charles, killed herself. She tied a rag around her neck and died from strangulation. She was 50 years old, was once a student at the Battle Creek College, and is said to have hurt her mind by overwork.

CANTLAC has the promise of a \$10,000 deposit, to be built by the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

Two boys were drowned in the river at Bay City—the 9-year-old son of Wm. Fuller, and Joseph Sharon, aged 7 years. The former fell into the water accidentally, and the latter was in swimming and is thought to have struck his head upon a log. Both bodies were recovered.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

ABOUT the only woman in the world who swing their arms when walking are Americans.

TENNESSEE has passed a law providing that school directors must be able to read and write.

A WASHINGTON, D. C., colored man has been arrested thirty-three times since Nov. 23, 1890. He will have a rest now, as his last sentence was 304 days to jail.

PHOENIX was at the pinnacle of power between the years 2000 and 750 B. C., and, in fact, its people were the instructors and civilizers of the whole western world.

AN ear lamp with four carbons arranged radially in a nearly horizontal plane, but having their central meeting points slightly depressed, has lately appeared in Paris.

ACCURACY of statement is the aim of a certain Maine newspaper. It recently gravely stated that a large number of "fresh" mackerel had just been caught off Portland harbor.

WHILE Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Alva was steaming through a storm on her way to Villefranche, an enormous wave deposited a seventy-pound turtle on the deck. It was good to eat, and therefore was eaten.

The difference between the 50,000 Americans found in Italy and the 500,000 Italians found in the United States is that the former are rich and go there to spend, and the latter are poor and come here to accumulate.

THERE are 152 British peers who between them own 1,530 places where intoxicants are sold. The list is headed by the Earl of Derby, who is the owner of seventy-two drinking places. Next comes the Duke of Bedford with forty-eight.

The average soundings in the open Atlantic give a depth of two or three thousand fathoms. The sun's rays illuminate this mass of water to a depth of two or three hundred fathoms only. The greater part of the ocean bed is thus pitch dark.

At Mont Del in Brittany, the remains of about 100 elephants have been discovered, gathered on a small surface of about 1,000 square meters. All the bones are broken, and it is thought that the animals must have been eaten by prehistoric men.

M. D'ENNAKY, the Russian gentleman who bet 25,000 roubles that he would drive his troika from Samara to Paris in eighty days, reached Paris on March 17, twenty-two days ahead of time. He used three little Cral horses, the maximum distance covered for any day being about 120 miles.

For a given number of people who can use railroads, Austria provides more trains than India, Germany more than Austria, England more than Germany, and the United States more than England. Each concession to the public convenience in this matter involves a loss which must be paid for somewhere.

FRANK CAMPBELL, a storekeeper at Victoria, B. C., who died recently, was noted for his good humor and wide-spread charity, and was also widely known as editor of the "Bulletin." This was not a paper, but a big blackboard, on which was placed every bit of local news as soon as it was known. The people consulted the "Bulletin" with as much confidence as they did their newspapers.

Edison, when in Paris, laid great stress upon the fact that it was dangerous to be sending, side by side with gas conduits, through subterranean Paris, electrical currents by wires charged with high-tension currents, and predicted that explosions from this cause are now occurring in Paris, and newspapers of that city are reverting to Edison's warning.

AN insult to the national bird of freedom was perpetrated by an unparliamentary dandy in East Nashville, Tenn. He dealt in poultry, and being short of stock the other day, he killed, and sold as a turkey, a forty-year-old eagle which his former master had given to him at the close of the war. The purchaser could not sink his teeth in the flesh of the tough fowl, brought it back, and had the dandy arrested for his irreverent treatment of the national bird.

THE young boys who congregated at the rear doors of theaters, to view the ballet girls as they emerge after the performance, may head the warning lately administered by the proprietor of the Central Theater, Philadelphia. He had repeatedly requested the well-dressed sidewalk statues to pass on. They heeded him not until the other day, when, without a hint of what was coming, he turned the hose on them. One of the boys has sued the manager for \$150, the cost of a ruined suit of clothes.

A New York merchant noticed, in the course of years, that each successive bookkeeper gradually lost his health, and finally died of consumption, however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear room where the books were kept opened into a back yard so surrounded by high walls that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper room, well lighted, was immediately prepared, and his clerks had uniform good health ever after.

"While digging in the side of a steep bluff," reports a Nebraska contemporary, "William Isaac of Seltoria unearthed a portion of a skeleton which is a reminder of the wondrous forms of animal life represented in ancient

times. The bones and teeth were found imbedded in solid clay at a distance of fifty feet from the top of the bluff. The teeth measure across the end fifteen inches, and weigh twenty-five pounds apiece. The bones found are proportionally long and heavy.

HEAT and dynamite do not harmonize. A laborer at Tidnish, N. Y., placed seventy-five pounds of dynamite around a stove in a shanty, to make it "thaw out." As this process would take some time he went to his home, a mile away, for a rest and a smoke. On arriving there he heard a distant explosion. It is supposed to have been caused by the dynamite, which must have thawed, and gone at once to work, as the stove and the shanty have not since been seen.

Very few people know what wonderful feats of engineering have been accomplished in the Andes. It appears that the highest inhabited place in the world is Galeria—a railway village in Peru, 15,635 feet above the sea, or within 100 feet of the summit of Mont Blanc. Near it a tunnel, 3,847 feet long, is being bored through the peak of the mountain, 600 feet above the perpetual snow line. The railways of the Andes exhibit some of the most marvelous results of engineering skill which the world contains.

In Switzerland a Sunday law has been enacted applying to all railroads, and steamboats, and tramway companies, and postoffices. Working time must not be more than twelve hours a day, even on occasions of increased traffic. Engine and train men must have at least ten hours of unbroken rest, and other employees nine hours. They must also have fifty-two days off yearly, and seventeen of these must be Sundays. No reduction in wages is to be made for such rest days. All freight traffic on Sunday is prohibited, except live stock.

The first sign of the hatching of a snake, according to Dr. Walter Sibley, is the appearance of a slit at the part of the eggshell which happens to be uppermost. The young reptile's snout appears at the crack, and after a time the head protrudes, and may remain thus several hours before the body and tail are hatched. If disturbed, the head is withdrawn into the shell, while fully hatched snakes often seek their shells as a safe retreat. These infants are smooth and velvety to the touch, with eyes open from the first, and begin to hiss at the age of a few days.

Attending a freight train passing through York, Pa., the other day was a car containing a number of horses, one of which leaped from the car when about two miles from that city. He described several somersaults on the ground, arose, and finding the way to the track, trotted after the fast receding train until he came to a culvert, through which his forelegs went. The brute tried in vain to extricate himself. He was held fast until work could be sent to Brill Hart's station, a short distance away, where a gang of railroad men were working. They immediately went to the spot and removed the animal, which was badly though not seriously injured, thus averting a horrible railroad disaster.

SEVEN beautiful young girls were landed at the large office, New York, the other day, from the steamship M. jessie. They were accompanied by their father and mother, and all came from Fifehead, Scotland, and their name is Harris. The most remarkable resemblance between the sisters exists. The oldest is nineteen years old and the youngest six years, and the hair of all is of a beautiful golden-red tint. Their skin is like rich velvet, with a complexion suggestive of peaches and cream. The interesting family were admired by all who saw them, and they were voted the handsomest girls that ever came over in the steerage. They were very well dressed and were bound for Urbana, Ohio, where their father, who is a stonecutter, will secure work.

A few mornings ago, on arising, residents of Nashville, Tenn., were surprised and somewhat alarmed to find the ground covered with a yellow deposit, resembling powdered sulphur, which for a time was supposed to be. The substance was soon found, however, to be the pollen of pines, carried by the winds from a strip of pine forest, extending from Louisiana through North Carolina to Virginia. The force of the winds is so great and pine pollen so light that the latter is sometimes carried from the pine regions to Chicago in such vast quantities that the waters of Lake Michigan for miles outside the city limits are covered with a thick, yellow scum. This pollen, although minute in the present age, in prehistoric times was of great size, spores of some species of Lycopodium and Selaginella, which are allied to the conifers, having a diameter of one sixteenth of an inch, and composed almost entirely some of the European coal beds.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Springfield, Mass., taking its way down the valley into Connecticut. An hour later the air was filled with strange and distressful cries that for a moment made the wicked tremble. The city was filled with wild geese in small flocks of from two or three to twenty, which had probably composed one or more large flocks that had met the storm and become scattered, and were finally attracted here by the electric lights. For hours they flew in every direction, probably searching for their lost mates, and uttering an unusually mournful howl, which told that there was trouble. The electric lights evidently attracted and bewildered them, and probably every light was visited once or more by different flocks; and they flew so low that they barely cleared the trees and buildings, and the "swish" of their wings could be plainly heard. It was only after the electric lights were shut off that they rallied together and took their departure for the north in fairly good order.—Forest and Stream.

The working population of the world is estimated at 500,000,000; the power of the world's steam engines at the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 men.

THE MANIPUR TROUBLE.

A TROUBLESOME LITTLE STATE IN INDIA.

Rebellious Natives Slaughter British Officers and Goorka Troops, and the latter in Turn Mow Down Fleeing Manipurians—Peonies—People—The Rajah's Palace.

There is scarcely a time when Great Britain is not having trouble with some of her dependencies, the people of many of which have no appreciation of modern civilization, no sympathy with the habits and customs of their conquerors, and nothing but horror and disgust for their religion. Thousands of young Englishmen are employed in the government of these provinces, and other thousands are engaged as soldiers in overhauling the discontented or subduing the rebellious natives. An outbreak here and an insurrection there serve to keep these soldiers busy and to make an excuse for the levying of heavy tribute upon the native princes. The numerical insignificance of the Englishmen is more than counteracted by their diplomacy and their ability to use one native tribe or faction against another. Only occasionally do the Britishers meet with anything which might be called disaster, but the recent affair at Manipur, with its terrible loss of life, has created a profound sensation in England, and demonstrated that there is still fight in some of the conquered tribes over which the British lion holds sway.

Manipur is a small native State in northeastern India, between Assam and



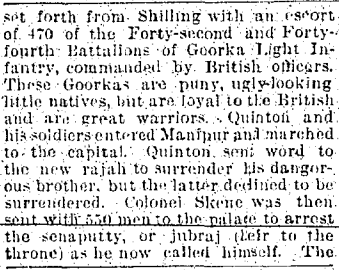
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KAHINA, MANIPUR.

upper Burma, about 8,000 square miles in extent, and with a population of 300,000. They are a wild and ferocious people naturally, and while not exactly savages, are not advanced in modern civilization. The state is under British protection, and the British Resident, stationed at the capital, also holds the title of Maharajah.



A MANIPURI CHIEF.

Chandra Kirti Singh, who has been an obedient servant of the British, but last year the discontented people, led by the senapati or commander of the Manipur army, deposed the rajah and raised the throne a rebellion, a weak man who left the real power with the Senapati. The Senapati and his rajah appealed for assistance to J. W. Quinton, the British Chief Commissioner of Assam, who



WHERE THE BRITISHERS WERE CAPTURED AND KILLED.



GOORKA SOLDIERS.

na'aco was garrisoned by 6,000 Manipurians and Colonel Skeene and his small force were therefore forced to retreat to the residence, the home of the British representative. This building was protected by a high wall and was once attacked by the Manipurians. The British ammunition was failing and a truce was arranged in the evening. Commissioner Quinton, Colonel Skeene and Mr. Grimwood, the Resident, went out to treat with the natives and were made captives. The Manipurians again attacked the residence, and the beleaguered force abandoned the building and retreated fighting across the hills. Over 300 of them were taken to pieces by the Manipurians, and only a remnant succeeded in

escaping to a place of safety. The fighting retreat was a terrible one, the heroic little band contesting every inch of ground and slaying seven times their own number. Scarcely any of the British officers were killed. Lieut. A. Grant, of the Second Battalion, Fourth Goorkas, advancing with a small force to rescue the prisoners at Manipur, encountered a



TYPES OF MANIPURI NATIVES.

stout resistance at Fort Thobal, garrisoned by 800 Manipurians. After a desperate struggle, he captured the fort, and advanced three miles to Waitho, where he was surrounded by a superior hostile force. Assistance was sent him from Tarnu, which is a British military post, sixty miles distant. Meantime a British column under Gen. Lockart and Turner was battle-



NATIVE VILLAGE OF KAHINA, MANIPUR.

ing to a large Manipuri force in the Bhagat Valley and completely routed them. The natives fled to the hills and were mown down with shrapnell shells. The final result of the trouble will of course be the subjugation of the Manipurians, but the interference with native superstitions. The revolt of 1891 should have taught her that the interference in the government of Manipur has led to the defeat and slaughter of 300 of her troops.

Commissioner Quinton, Colonel Skeene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Cossins, and Lieutenant Simpson, who under a flag of truce treated with the Manipurians, were captured and their prisoners were transfixed with spears and their bodies were mutilated and thrown to the dogs.

Unpleasant as may seem the recent trouble in Manipur its results may be far reaching. English prestige is the power that maintains her supremacy in India, a prestige that was established by Lord Clive and perpetuated by Hastings. Should that prestige be broken it would cost England dearly to keep the different provinces in subjection, for they are only pacified because they feel they cannot be otherwise. It is this alone that attaches such interest to affairs in Manipur.

The city of Manipur, consisting of a native town, a palace-fortress and the British residency. The two latter are close together, though not being by any means protected alike. The residency is surrounded by a high wall and is a fine structure, guard house, dispensary, etc. It is constructed of wood, bamboo and thatch, and is not calculated to stand a determined attack. The rajah's palace, as well as the ministerial buildings, are of the same material. The city is surrounded by a wall and by a deep wide ditch, upon which boat races are sometimes held. The ditch and wall

make the inclosure well-nigh impregnable. Manipur possesses a famous breed of ponies, and the game of polo, or hockey on horseback, is said to have been invented in this country. Some of the more civilized natives are expert workmen in cloth and silk, saddlers, carpenters and metal-workers, who emigrate into Eastern Bengal.

Symptoms of Failing Vision. Spots or sparks of light floating before the eyes.

Quivering of the lids or sensation of sand in the eyes.

Perceptible fatigue or the requirement of strong light in reading.

The holding of objects at arm's length or close to the eye.

Squinting one eye or seeing objects double.

Dizziness or darting pains in the eyeballs or over the temple.

Perceiving a colored circle around the lamp.

Sensitiveness of the eyeballs or contraction of the vision field.

Blurring of the vision or being unable to see objects distinctly at a distance.

Watering or redness of the eyes or lids, running together of the letters when reading, or seeing the vertical better than the horizontal lines.

Churchill's Report. A story is at present being told of Lord Randolph Churchill, which is given with due reserve. It runs that at Lincoln a rather noisy member of the bookmaking fraternity addressed his gladness as follows:

"I should be so glad to see you, my lord; my name is Hopkins, but I bet you don't remember me."

"You've won your bet," was the quiet reply, and Lord Randolph strolled quickly away in an opposite direction.—Home Journal.

ELECTRIC cabs run on the streets of Stuttgart.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Sunday, June 7, may be found in 2 Chron. 29: 1-11.

INTRODUCTION. In the current lessons we have a kind of oasis in the desert of sin. Three good kings are presented to us in succession, Josiah, Hezekiah and Josiah. In the lesson before us Hezekiah, whose long and gracious reign was one of the bright epochs of Israel's history, is made the subject of study. Incidentally there is not a little of a seasonal sort said regarding the care of the Lord's house. The sanctuary is a place of gracious visitation and of precious memories. To cherish it is certainly according to the mind of God.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Hezekiah. This was a man of God, strengthened; the same as does the word Ezekeil, the same root appearing in each. (Hazzak).—Five and twenty years old. Hebrew: Son of five and twenty years.

Right. Literally straight. The verb is so rendered of the king of Babylon. Esh. 1 Sam. 6: 12.—In the sight or eyes. Under God's scrutiny.

Opened or unstopped. Shut up by his father Ahaz (28: 24).—Repaired or strengthened. From the same root (hazzak) as his own name, Hezekiah. See v. 1. His name had a double fitness.

Shut up. A strong word, almost equivalent here to slam. Used of Lot's shutting the door to protect his guests against the importunities of the men of Sodom. Put out the lamps. Denying God's presence. Not burned incense. Taking nothing upon him. Anger. A peculiar Hebrew word from the verb meaning to break in pieces, to break out; hence to be angry; anthropomorphic representation.—Hath delivered. Hebrew. Given. Trouble, shaking.—Astonishment. Better, desolation. The King James translation has dropped the second meaning of the word, i. e., horror.—Hissing. The sound emitted in scorn.

Sanctify. First meaning, make clean. Fithness. Anything to be removed or separated as unclean, in contrast with the word sanctify, is used, and just about to be used. Holy place.—Same as the word sanctify. Hebrew, out of the sanctified.

Treasured. This word, meaning, to plot treacherously, to act faithlessly.—Ezekian. Open acknowledgment, for another. It is this word that is found in the Hebrew of: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife." (Gen. 2: 24).—Habitation. Tent or dwelling place, a term of lowliness, suggestive of God's condescension.—Turned their backs. Or the nape of the neck. More accurately rendered, "They bowed their heads."—Gathered them together. A public convocation.—East. From the verb to rise, i. e., sunrise.—Street. Originally broad place, a court or square.

Make a covenant. Hebrew, covenant; a covenant. Or, more literally still, cut a cutting, referring to the ancient sacrificial form in contracts.—Fierceness. Literally, heat.—Wrath. Not the same word as wrath. This comes from the word meaning breathing, hence that which is often signified by strong breathing, anger.

Negligent. Apparently from the verb, to be at ease.—Chosen. Also rendered delight in. Latin, deligere, the opposite of negligent. God's choice should provoke our choice.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord. The Hebrew word is straight. That is, he adjusted himself to God, he made his measurements according to the divine standard. In this he differed from his predecessor, Ahaz, who guided himself by worldly wisdom, trusting in princes more than in God.

Very politic he was and very prudent and very much of a failure. Hezekiah, his name, means strength in God. He was willing to be counted unwise by the nations of the world for the sake of being mighty with God.

What is my life? Is it adjusted to the world or to God? Is it right in the eyes of men or in the eyes of Jehovah?

Turned their backs. Yes, we all have dealings with the Lord our God. We have either turned our faces toward him or we have turned our backs. Have you the right of the Lord's as much testimony in one's back as in his face. The Christian—the devoted Christian—is no more saying "as for me and my house we will serve the Lord," than is the sinner declaring by his attitude, "I will none of him." When the fool says in his heart, "no God," he is not denying God. He is simply turning his back toward the throne of God. Jehovah still reigns, and after a while he will bring us to account for the deeds done in the flesh. How have we been honoring him, serving him with our backs or our faces?

Opened the doors. It can be done again. We have just been laying hands upon a young man whom God has signally blessed in a country parish where he found an old house of worship, once filled with God's praises, but now, much neglected, the place somewhat in danger of being permanently closed.

He threw his young hope and strength in with the feeble band, he stimulated the flagging energies, he did their waiting faith. He showed the crucified and God gave him souls for his hire. And now the doors of that house are wide open. There was no one to say nay to the ordination of that young man.

Could that there were more Hezekiahs to go out to the shut-in houses of the Lord scattered all over the land, and open the doors in the name of the Lord.

It is in mine heart to make a covenant with the Lord God. But the scriptures say, "How can a sinful man have dealings with the holy God? But is not that act of itself prompted of God? Are we to regard prayer as sinful because offered by sinful men? Then you and I shall never pray aright; for when we pray it is a sinner's prayer. Indeed, only such prayer, breathed out of need and unworthiness, is heard. No, brother, God's holiness is not to keep us away from him, but to draw us to him. He stands in his infinite worthiness and majesty at this moment, and looking right into our sin and demerit he says: "My son, give me your heart." And by the thought of his gracious Spirit we can in this moment make covenant with the omnipotent God.

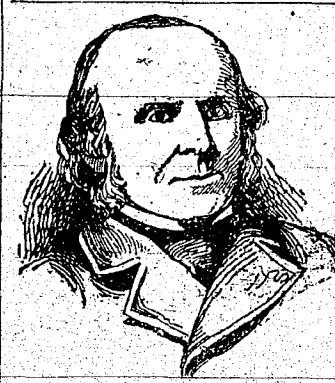
My son, be not now negligent. God's choice of us ought not to hinder our endeavor. It ought the more to provoke us to larger effort. Faith without works is dead. "Be not now negligent, for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him." We have no fear of the Lord's neglect of his people. The only danger is that we ourselves shall grow negligent. O, to think of the work to be done, and of the heavenly solicitude for its right performance, and then to think of our own tardiness and sloth. God help us! And God do help us. He puts his own Spirit of celestial urgency within us. Was it not of this that Paul was speaking when he said, "The love of Christ constraineth us?"

Next lesson.—"The Book of the Law Found." 2 Chron. 34: 14-23.

SURVIVOR OF WATERLOO.

The Earl of Albemarle Marched from the Ball-Room to the Famous Battle.

The Earl of Albemarle is one of the few English survivors of the battle of Waterloo and of the famous ball given by the Duchess of Richmond in Brussels on the eve of the battle. The old veteran is now in his ninety-second year. He was the second son of the fourth Earl, and was born June 13, 1790, so that he had only celebrated his sixteenth birthday a few days before the memorable battle. He was then a junior ensign in the Fourteenth Regiment of foot, and carried the colors in the famous march from Brussels to the field of Waterloo.



EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

to the field of Waterloo. He had spent the night at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, and went straight from the ball-room to join his company with many another youngster of the British army. It was his first fight, and although he remained in the army till he became a general he never saw such another. He was then the Hon. Thomas Keppel, his elder brother, viscount Barry, being the heir to the earldom. His brother, dying without heirs in 1851, the present Earl succeeded to the title and family estates.

The Keppels, whose original family name was Van Keppel, were an ancient noble family of Guelderland, and came from Holland to England with William of Orange after the revolution of 1688. They settled down in England, intermarried with the English nobility, like the Bentleys and other Dutch families, and were given an English title. The present Earl married in 1831 Susan, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, and has several children. After leaving the army, Lord Albemarle was for a time private secretary to Lord John Russell; but, although a member of the House of Lords, he has never taken an active part in politics. His military honors are the G. C. B., the G. C. M. G., and he held for some time the position of Treasurer of the Household.

MAIL CARRYING IN SIBERIA.

Dogs Employed to Haul Sledges or Tow Boats on the Yenisei River.

There are some curious modes of navigation to be found in out-of-the-way parts of the world, and such a one is described by a traveler who was recently in Siberia. The Yenisei River,



POST BOAT ON THE YENISEI RIVER.

which for a long distance is navigable by small steamboats, becomes impassable after the town of Turuchansk is reached and thence on to Yenisei, a distance of more than three hundred and thirty miles, the mail bags of the Russian government have to depend on dog power.

In the winter, when the river is ice-bound, the good old game of sledging with dogs is indulged in by the postman, but when the ice in the river disappears the sledging is for the time abandoned.

It is during the glow period of the year that the dogs are utilized, as shown in the picture, and while the going must be very fatiguing, owing to the effort of running in the shallow water, a good outfit of these hardy carriers will drag a boat, two men and the mail from twenty-five to seventy-five miles a day, and that, too, against the stream, which, however, has not much power on its shallow margin. The relief dogs are harnessed up when those pulling the boat show signs of giving out. Then they are released and run along the rocky shore as a novel method of resting until their next turn of duty comes. The traveler who tells of this and who drew the picture had two English dogs with him—a bulldog and a fox terrier—and he says that the native dogs regarded these rangers with undisguised curiosity and no little wonder. The native animals are of a breed to be very impatient in their rejection of their English cousins until the bulldog gave them a point or two on the noble art of self-defense, after which they left him and his small friend entirely alone.

This old method of postal navigation is so difficult that the mail only goes once a month.

A Husband's Right.

A singular case was recently tried by a court at Glasgow, Scotland. George Sharp applied to have a friend of his wife, named Jane Hannah, interdicted from entering his house in his absence. Jane defended the case, stating that she had Mrs. Sharp's permission to come to the house. This was denied by Mr. Sharp, but he stood on his right that Mrs. Sharp could not receive any visitor not even a near relative—against his wishes. The contention of the court holds, is sound law. The interdict asked for was granted.

A LITTLE girl in school said dessert was "what you eat when you've got all done eating." And an older pupil spoke of a skeleton as "a man that ain't got any meat on him."

"I don't pay to be kind to pets," said Johnny. "I filled the gold-fish globe up with milk one day, and the fish all died."—Harper's Bazar.

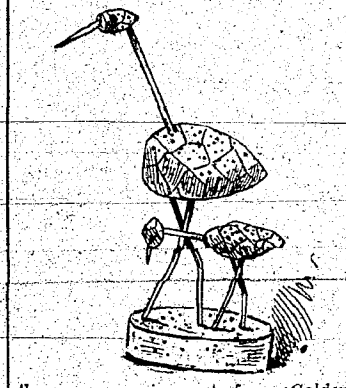
FOR OL

A COLUMN OF INTEREST.

What Children Have I. Are Doing, and What I. To Pass Their Childhood D.

Baby's Catechism. Where did you come from, baby dear? Out of nowhere into here. Where did you get those eyes of blue? From the skies as I came through. What makes the light in them sparkle and spin? Scum of the starry spikes let in. Where did you get that little teeth? I found it when I got here. What makes your forehead so smooth and high? A soft hand stroked it as I went by. What makes your cheek like a warm red rose? I saw something better than any one knows. Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss? Three angels gave me it at one kiss. Where did you get the beauty and art God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Every Boy His Own Birdmaker. If you would like to amuse the juniors of the family, gather up a lot of old corks and proceed to whittle out the main parts of the birds shown in



the accompanying cut from Golden Days. These birds are made with cork, matches and hairpins. They are "too comical for anything."

Extremely Frank. "Now, Robby, if you don't want to go to Bessie Smith's party, you must write a note and tell her so; and be sure and get it polite. You will find some models in this book of etiquette," said Mrs. Carhart to her little son.

Robby struggled with the problem for an hour, and then presented for his mother's inspection the following truthful but unconventional effusion: "Mr. Robert Carhart declines with pleasure Miss Bessie Smith's kind invitation for the 14th, and thanks her very much for having given him the opportunity of doing so."—Harper's Bazar.

All the Difference in the World.

A smart girl went to a children's party the other afternoon. After she had returned home she said to her parents:

"At the party a little girl fell from a chair to the floor. All the other girls laughed, but I didn't."

"Well, why didn't you laugh?" "Cause I was the one that fell through."

It was the same little girl who, after a trip in the country, remarked, wistfully:

"I wish I had a house out of doors."

Little Dick—Mamma, mayn't I have some of that black coffee? Mamma—Merely! No; it will make you jump out of your boots!

"Oh, no, mamma; my boots is a awful tight."—Street & Smith's Good News.

A LITTLE Massachusetts boy, who deserves election to the Law and Order League, recently printed a sign and fastened it on one of the posts of the front piazza. The sign read: "No smoke-ness, nor drunk-ness, nor swear-words, nor wickedness round this house." "Of course we don't do such things," said little Master Virtue, "but I thought it would be good to have the sign there to let the peddlers and the visitors to read."—Wide Awake.

EKOSSETT is six years old. "Mamma," she asked, one day, "if I get married will I have to have a husband like papa?" "Yes," replied the mother, with an amused smile. "And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?" "Yes," "Mamma"—after a pause—"it's a tough world for us women, ain't it?"

If Gould Were to Die. "If Gould were to die to-morrow his Manhattan Elevated would jump up 10 per cent."

I threw a painful of coals upon this man's head by observing:

"Then he is worth \$105,000,000."

The broken operator had a ghastly smile when he heard this, but he added, not seeming to see the context:

"Yes, and Western Union, instead of being at 85, would go to par."

"Well, said I, 'you have put at least \$15,000,000 more on Gould's fortune, if he is worth \$150,000,000 at the present quotations, and his death is going to send the market up. What a splendid parent he has been.'"

"As long as he lives," says the broker, "the public will touch neither his stocks nor his bonds; he has got good properties, but the people won't buy them from him."

own stock. If \$150,000,000 slanders Mr. Gould's fortune."

"His staff is owned by certain people, but I mean the general public will touch nothing that he has got."

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The tin-plate liar will soon be turning his attention to the sea serpent and other attractions at the seaside Summer resort.

Have you noticed any free trade Democratic papers which have announced the fact that under the new tariff law, almost, if not quite half the imports into the United States came in free of duty?

The new tariff law largely increased the number of articles on the free list by placing thereon a large number of items, the duties on which were revenue rather than protective; but you will never find a free trade organ mentioning the fact.

Free trade newspapers that are ridiculing, discouraging and misrepresenting the tin plate industry are making a record that will plague them in the future.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Notwithstanding the so-called "deficit" in the treasury the bonded debt was reduced to the extent of nearly \$3,000,000 during April. The Democrats created the debt, but the Republicans are paying it right along.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Tin plate is coming into this country at the rate of 50,000 boxes per week. It will stop coming so fast after July 1, and American manufacturers will be given a chance to supply the market.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Protection's usual effect. Previous to the passage of the tin plate bill, all glazed copying paper used in this country was imported. Now it is made at home and is sold cheaper than the foreign article.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

There is nothing in the governor's message to change a single vote, and any member of the legislature who supported it at first and changes sides now, simply marks himself as one dependent upon another for his mind and ideas.—*Ionian Sentinel.*

If Gov. Winans could hear the bursts of righteous indignation from some of the best citizens of Flint and among many of his best supporters here last fall, he would perhaps be led to realize that the people of this section have set their seal of condemnation upon his recent veto of the G. A. R. appropriation bill.—*Flint Journal.*

Gov. Winans "vetoed a bill that had received a vote large enough to defeat his interposition," mournfully admits a democratic contemporary. That is what now days is euphemistically characterized as the "high courage of his convictions." Convictions are easily formed when there are no consequences.—*Det. Tribune.*

The Free Press complains because Brazil is enacting a high tariff law. Owing, however, to the sagacity of Mr. Blaine that tariff is not directed against the products of the United States, and we shall get the benefit accruing from its exclusion of the products of other countries. We are sorry the democratic party doesn't like this arrangement.—*Det. Tribune.*

The democratic governor of Michigan has achieved for himself a reputation which will redound to his own disgrace and the humiliation of his posterity. The state will also come in for its share of the opprobrium which is sure to follow the action of its chief executive.—*Bay City Tribune.*

The Cincinnati platform contains one singular inconsistency. It declares by the Government "to transact the business of the country on a cash basis." At the same time it demands that the government shall loan this money at 2 per cent on farm mortgages and on crops. Inconsistency could not further go. If there is to be money enough to do business on a cash basis, why provide the means for everybody to become a borrower?—*Toledo Blade.*

A Special from Newark, New Jersey, the seat of the pearl button industry in America, reports great activity there as the result of the new tariff law. Old factories, closed for several years, are again in operation, and new ones started—and all have all the orders they can get. As to wages, it says:

"Wages have been advanced from 40 to 50 per cent, and workmen who formerly earned \$7 a week, now earn from \$10.50 to \$23. Several years ago there were about 23 factories in Newark making pearl buttons alone. A change in the tariff in pearl buttons had a disastrous effect on the industry. In seven months after the McKinley bill went into operation the trade is almost restored."

He's a Copperhead

The Journal publishes, in another column, the proof of the accusation it has brought against Gov. Winans, that his veto of the G. A. R. appropriation was only his consistent, unbroken hostility to the war, the Union soldier, and all that savors, recalls or celebrates that epoch in the history of the nation.

He shows perennial opposition to the war in every shape by which he could commit himself from a resolution disapproving it to a veto of appropriations to prevent the state from welcoming the veterans. It praises his obstinate consistency at the expense of his patriotism.

His latest veto, therefore, is only a characteristic expression of his habitual mood toward the union and the union soldiers. He never did believe in honoring the union soldiers or the cause for which they fought. He does not believe in it now.—*Detroit Journal.*

The Supreme Court of New York has done a long-delayed and sadly needed act of justice in giving natural children their rights. They are hereafter to benefit under the wills of their parents, as do other children, equally untroubled by the wrongs that brought them into being. This will be good news for Maria Halpin.—*Det. Journal.*

The Farmers' Alliance Governor of South Carolina has repudiated the third party platform. The Farmers' Alliance candidate for Governor of Minnesota last fall has pronounced the third party movement in national affairs inimical to Alliance interests. President Livingston of Georgia Alliance has declared that there will be no third party in the South in 1892 as far as the Presidential election is concerned, and that the South will be solidly Democratic as usual. The new party is running against snags everywhere, and as the People's party is dropping to the level of the three tailors of Tooley street, who began their address, "We, the people,"—*New York Press.*

Gov. Winans has, in vetoing the bill, unconsciously rendered both the republican party and the old soldier a substantial benefit. It has verified the statements made by the former in the last campaign as to the unpatriotic impulses of the gubernatorial candidate, and to the latter in tearing away the mask and letting the latter know who are not their enemies.—*Big Rapids Bulletin.*

Mr. P. H. Laufman, the tin plate manufacturer, in a letter to his agents in this city, H. R. De Milt & Co., referring to the charge of free trade organs that he is a Republican and a spellbinder, very sensibly says: "None of these things move me. I intend to go ahead and try to improve at all points. They only show to what desperate means these free traders and British sympathizers will resort. We will ship you more plates this week, and are doing the best we can to fill the orders with which our books are full. I want to live a few years longer to take part in the tin plate fight. Here is one medium sized factory and a big hearted American manufacturer thrown in to close the Evening Post's mouth on tin plate."—*N. Y. Press.*

Gov. Winans approved the resolution adopted by the legislature to give \$1,000 to ex-Governor Begole out of the state treasury to which he was not entitled. This was clearly appropriating public funds to private use, the identical reason advanced by Winans for vetoing the G. A. R. appropriation bill. Consistency is not one of the distinguished characteristics of Gov. Winans.—*Saginaw Courier Herald.*

Already wool statistics show decidedly the good effects of the McKinley bill. The purchases of American wool by the New England manufacturers are fully one-half larger than last year, which means not only that much of an increase in the market of the product of our farms, but a like increase in the amount of American labor employed in the manufacture of woollen goods in the country and in the purchases of the food products of our farms. The value of woollen imports for December was only \$2,597,711, to \$3,981,000 for the same month of the previous year.—*N. Y. Press.*

T. E. Tarsney ex-congressman from this district and one of the most prominent lawyers of Saginaw, has been taken by his friends to an asylum for imbeciles. Mr. Tarsney is well known throughout the country. For several years he has been addicted to the use of liquor, and it has finally taken such a hold on him that he is now a complete wreck, physically and mentally.—*Ex.*

The New York weekly bank statement shows a smaller loss of gold than was anticipated, the decrease being less than \$1,000,000. A moderate contraction in loans is accompanied, of course, with a decrease in deposits. The banks have gained in legal tenders and now hold \$7,523,125 in excess of the required reserve. The purchase of American securities by Europe cannot go on at the present rate without soon sending gold to this country, with the result of stimulating business.—*Det. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, '91.
The President will take part in the Memorial exercises of the G. A. R. at Philadelphia, in accordance with a promise made more than a year ago, when circumstances compelled him to recall a half acceptance of an invitation to do so on last Memorial day. He will leave here in the morning and return the same evening.

After waiting until he was heartily tired to receive the answer of the British government to Secretary Blaine's proposition for a closed season in Belknap Sea, the President called the Cabinet together and decided upon the policy of this government for the present season without regard to what may or may not be the wishes of her majesty's government, and sailing instructions were telegraphed to the revenue cutters Bear and Rush. Nothing official is known of those instructions, but there are reasons for believing that they do not differ materially from those of last season, which were in short to prevent illegal sealing as far as possible, but to make no seizures outside of the three mile limit. Secretary Blaine was in telegraphic communication with the President while the Cabinet consultation was going on.

Many rumors have been floating around this week about the resignation of Gen. Ramm, Commissioner of Pensions. One of them being that the President had spoken to some of the prominent New York republicans who were here early in the week, about tendering the position to First Deputy Commissioner Davidson, of that State, and the same thing has been proposed at a Cabinet meeting. No member of the Cabinet would confirm this, and Commissioner Ramm and Deputy Davidson both profess ignorance of it. The impression here is that Gen. Ramm will resign as soon as his successor is agreed upon.

The immigration question is daily becoming more important to every citizen of the United States, and some good results are hoped from the investigation of the government, appointed by Secretary Foster, Ex-Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, who is chairman of that commission, says on the subject: "Just what is officially expected of the commission I do not know, for we have not yet received our instructions, but I do know that there is pressing necessity for action on the part of the authorities. Never was any country the receptacle for such a stream of immigration as is pouring in on us now; all our previous records as a receptacle are being eclipsed. The increase, which has become so apparent of late, has its origin principally in Southern Italy, and as most of the material now arriving is non-assimilative, something must be done to decrease the volume. The labor organizations complain that sufficient employment cannot be secured for the people already here, and there is a very general demand for more rigid immigration laws. The country is becoming too strongly tainted with foreign odors. Take Wisconsin for instance, a State that is almost a European province. The people there demand the conduct of the public schools in a foreign tongue and give other marked evidence of their alienism. In a little while they will insist on having the records of their legislature kept in their non-American language, and on top of that will come an endeavor to have the courts operate in the language or languages native to other lands than ours. This is all wrong. We cannot afford to welcome those who will not be of us."

Senator Hiseock, and ex-Senators Platt and Miller were among the distinguished New Yorkers here this week. They all spoke encouragingly of republican prospects in the Empire State.

Ex-Senator Reagan, of Texas, who is in town, gives Cleveland a rap by saying that the Texas delegation to the democratic national convention will demand the nomination of a Western man for President. He evidently forgets that Texas is too reliably democratic to wield much influence in the convention. It is no secret among Mr. Reagan's friends that he deeply regrets having been compelled to retire.

The Attorney-General has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to issue silver certificates against the \$4,000,000 which has been gained from the coinage of bullion, and it will be done at once. Secretary Foster is also considering a proposition to issue silver certificates against the \$20,000,000 in silver half dollars that has accumulated in the Treasury.

The United States Supreme Court, at the Spring term, just ended, disposed of 617 cases, an unusually large number. Among which may be mentioned decisions making Pullman cars and telegraph lines taxable by States; affirming the validity of the Texas penal code, and original package law, a final decree in the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines litigation.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says that the price of the poor man's dinner pail is now 20 per cent cheaper than it was before the McKinley tariff iniquity was inaugurated. The "poor man," who was so badly deceived by the free trade liars is getting his eyes open and it is safe to say that in the campaign of 1892 they will take no stock in Democratic misrepresentations.

HALLO!

HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

One of the propositions of the platform adopted by the Peffer party at Cincinnati is that the government shall loan money on imperishable property at 2 per cent. Of course if such a favor is to be granted no one could expect to have a monopoly of it. Everybody in the United States would be entitled to borrow, provided he or she had imperishable property, such as mines and houses, and so on, to help machinery not readily moved, to help as security. And nearly everybody would be likely to borrow, for money would be very unremunerative indeed that could not earn more than 2 per cent. But, assuming that a good share of the property owners did not borrow from the government, and suppose that the owners of, say, only 10 thousand millions of dollars' worth of real estate asked for loans, where would the money come from? Its issue by the government would mean an addition of so much to the government debt. From being in the best financial situation of any large country on the globe, we would at once sink to the worst. Those borrowers unfortunate in the use of the money would have to be foreclosed on, and the government would find itself in possession of a vast quantity of buildings and lands, of which, no doubt, the former owners would be willing to remain as caretakers for an indefinite period. But why prolong a vista more hopelessly absurd and senseless the further one examines it?—*N. Y. Press.*

Tin Plates to Beat the World.
In its recent article on "Laufman's Tin Plates," the *Evening Post* wanted to know if "33 gauge is the thinnest tin can roll, thereby insinuating that American tin plate manufacturers cannot equal the English makers in every branch of tin plate making. Curiously enough, while the *Post* containing this slur was being printed, and circulated the mail was bringing from Mr. W. B. Laufman to H. R. De Milt of this city a sample of taggers tin of 33 gauge made at Apollo, which is now in the Press office. It is the thinnest tin plate ever made, and beats anything the Welsh plate makers have yet produced. At the same time I O 14x20 plates of 30 gauge were being shipped from Apollo to New York, and, largest achievement of all, a sheet of tin plate of 28 gauge, 28x101 inches in size—the largest sheet ever plated in the world. The improvement in tin plate making, by which Mr. Laufman is able to produce sheets of this size, promises to revolutionize the industry and drive the Welsh manufacturers out of the world's market, as the McKinley tariff law will drive them out of the American market. We hope to have this sheet on exhibition in the Press show window in a day or two. Meanwhile the heathen tin plate liars can continue to rage.—*New York Press.*

Those people who are trying to persuade themselves that Mr. Blaine's brain power is weakening are themselves in greater danger of paresis than is the Secretary of State. By the way, it is about the same old crowd that tried so hard and so unsuccessfully to convince the country that Benjamin Harrison was a "dummy" President.

The town of Huddersfield, England, which is a center of woollen manufacturing, exported to the United States woollen goods to the value of \$245,000 for the quarter ending June 30, 1890. Its exports under our new tariff for the quarter ending December 31 last, dropped to \$96,000. That means that just that much more American woollen fabrics were manufactured in this country instead of being purchased abroad.—*Toledo Blade.*

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

M. JOSEPH,

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE STORE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

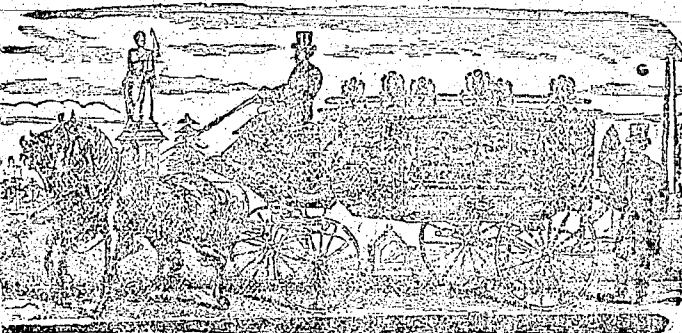
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogema Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Five Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
Jan 29, 19

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21, 91, 19

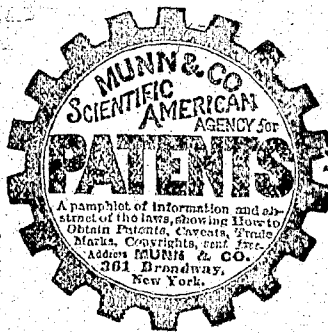
A. CROSS.

I. M. SILSBY,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Plans and Specifications furnished upon application with promptness and dispatch.

Post Office, Roscommon, Mich.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan, officers of these municipalities should to the bank, blank bonds and blanks for recording supplied without charge. All communications and inquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent on deposits, compounded semi-annually.

March, 1891.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

ADVERTISERS

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

SCENES UP THE MAIN.

AN UNFREQUENTED PATH FOR TOURISTS.

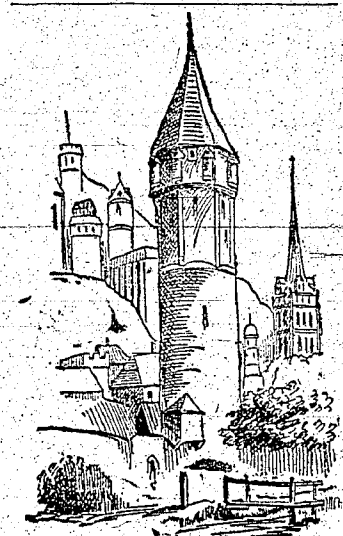
Tourists Are Like Sheep. They Follow a Beaten Path and Thence Miss Some of the Best Sight-Once Important, Now Neglected, River—in the Heart of Germany.



TRAVELERS, like sheep, follow a beaten route. Tourists who undertake to make the tour of Europe generally follow such lines as are indicated by the map. They follow the beaten path, and these, for the convenience of the tourist agencies, are among the best understood lines of railway and river communication. Hence, it is in a measure difficult for a traveler to see anything outside of the runs, and he must not only be independent, but enterprising, who undertakes to see Europe for himself, to get into the nooks and corners, to ascertain what manner of people live in the villages and country districts, away from the lines-beaten by the tourist foot.

For instance, the Rhine is well known; everybody "does" the Rhine; but not so familiar are its principal tributaries—the Main, the Moselle, and a dozen others. Yet no river in Central Europe is more interesting than the Main or the Moselle. The former, in particular, for whether to the traveler interested in history, to him who is an amateur antiquarian, or to the wonder-gazer, it flows through a country famous since the time of Caesar. Along the Main were lines of fortifications which kept the barbarians from the villages and the empire; the Main was a disputed river throughout the middle ages, and even down to modern times this interesting stream has been a cause of international disputes. Rising on the confines of Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol, it traverses a country famous in story and in song; its banks abound with romance, with a tradition, with bits of history extending from the time of Deusus to that of Napoleon.

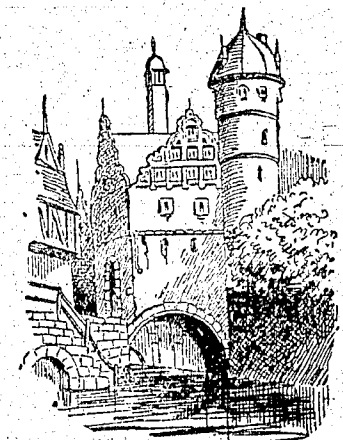
In traveling up this historic stream,



WATCH TOWER NEAR HANAU.

says a writer in the *Globe-Democrat*, the traveler enters its broad, sluggish current where its waters mingle with those of the Rhine at Mainz, now the chief border fortress of the German Empire. Few cities are more favored in position, and fewer still better adapted to the purpose of a border fort, than this once famous metropolis. So well understood was its importance that before the Austrian-Prussian war of 1866, it was garrisoned by a force composed in equal parts of Austrians, Prussians and Russians.

The city is now being modernized. Old houses are giving place to new; its picturesque bridge of boats across the Rhine will doubtless in time give place to a permanent bridge, as the former bridge of boats across the Main has given way to a railroad bridge. A hundred years ago Mainz was a great literary center, but during the French wars all the literary and art treasures of the Cathedral and the churches were dispersed. The invaders did not spare even the costly shrines of the churches, but took away alike shrines and reliquaries, pictures, statues, books. Among the attractions it still retains, however, is a museum of Roman antiquities. For here was a great fortified camp of the Romans, and relics of their occupation are still extremely common. A grand aqueduct, many miles in length, brought the water from the neighboring hills to the city, and nearly a hundred columns of this wonderful work still remain. Entertaining as it is from its relics of antiquity, Mainz is brought closely to modern times by the fact that it was the home of Gutenberg, the house where the printing press was first invented. The old part of the town, visitors may still, for a fee, examine the room where he set up his press. For a long time after his death it was a center of bookmaking, but the trade finally passed from Mainz to more northern cities, and now the "jewel of the Main" has its greatest value in its



VILLAGE NEAR BAMBERG.

forts and their long rows of frowning guns. Passing up the Main, the flat banks soon give way to vine-covered hills, for the whole region is a vineyard, and some of the choicest wines placed on German tables are drawn along the elevations overlooking the river. A short stretch of travel brings the tourist within sight of the spires of Frankfurt, one of the

most flourishing cities of the German Empire. Its character is utterly different from that of Mainz; the large garrison in the latter city gives tone to the place. It is military in character, while Frankfurt, on the contrary, is commercial. It is a great market for American goods and securities; its streets teem with traders from every part of Europe; but, nevertheless, it has not lost those features of antiquity which make it interesting to travelers from a new world. In the older part of the town the streets are narrow, the houses overhanging; there appear here and there specimens of wood carving which would delight the eye of a collector and in the oldest portion of the Jewish quarter stands the house which saw the childhood of the first and greatest Rothschild. Aside from the ancient features of the town,

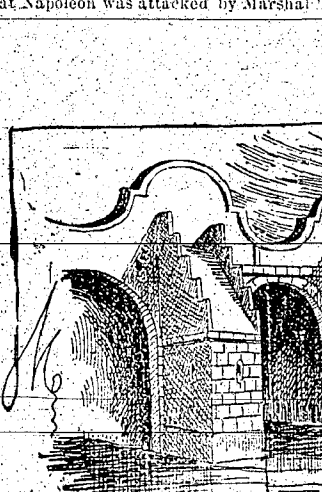


A CORNER OF BAMBERG.

it is one of the most pleasant cities in Germany in which to spend a few weeks and no city of its size in Central Europe is better provided with public parks and promenades. To the tourist the Council House will furnish no end of entertainment, for here the Emperors of Germany were once elected, and on its balcony after election they showed themselves to the people in the public square of Romeberg, below, where were enacted those gorgeous ceremonies which it was Goethe's delight to describe.

Continuing up the Main, the traveler next passes the bustling little town of Offenbach, with its big castle and little streets, through many of which a cart would find it difficult, if not impossible, to pass. Small as the town is, its streets roaring and evening are filled with people in a hurry to get to their work, for Offenbach manufactures carriages and cotton and playing cards. The denizens of Offenbach, however, do not devote all their time to their work, for here is also where in Germany the beer houses are well patronized. The German operative takes life easily; he is not well paid, and much hard work is required to make a living, but he does not worry over the fact, but smokes his pipe and drinks his beer, talks politics with his neighbors, goes to church on Sunday, grows old in the same house in which his father lived, dies, and is buried, if not in the same grave, at least in one very near it.

Hanau, a little further up the river, is also a manufacturing town, where much is done and little said. The streets are quiet at all hours of the day, for whether at home or in the factory, the German workman is not noisy, and save on festival days, the stranger would not dream of the teeming population of the town and country around. Quiet and small as it is, Hanau has greatness thrust upon it by accident, for it was near here, after a long and bloody battle, that Napoleon was attacked by Marshal



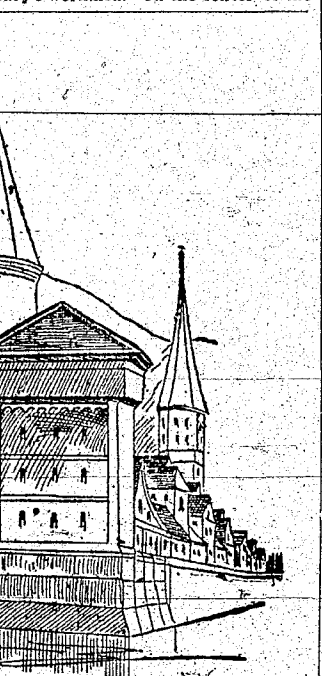
THE FRANKFURT BRIDGE.

Wrede, who thought to make short work of the shattered forces of the Emperor, but soon learned that it was dangerous to tamper with a dying lion. For Napoleon turned upon him and his battle-lions flying across the country in the utmost confusion. The place of the battle is still pointed out by the guides, who show where the opposing forces were drawn up on the eventful day when Wrede attempted to check the course of the desperate Emperor. Not far away from the battle site, a riverer will find a fencing master, and where his horse ran off and nearly succeeded in carrying him into the enemy's lines.

Above Hanau, the main valley broadens, and other things are raised besides grapes, the broad fields appear covered with waving grain, lines of forest separate the fields of one land owner from those of his neighbor; well-trimmed hedges and neat stone walls divide the fields. But the vineyards do not entirely disappear; here and there their dark green leaves act as a foil to the brighter hues of pasture land or the acres of golden grain. The next considerable town is Ashoffenburg, whose great castle, with its four immense towers, was long ago converted into a library and art collection. Many thousands of books, prints, and pictures are gathered within the gray walls which overtopped the shock of battering rams, and even the thunder of artillery. The queer little town is quite off the beaten lines of travel, and in its quaint, old-fashioned streets may find tapestries and monuments of a bygone time in the annals of their country. It is best visited on a market day, when the peasants in costumes of a century old, and speaking a language not much younger, for in Bavaria dialect is slow to change.

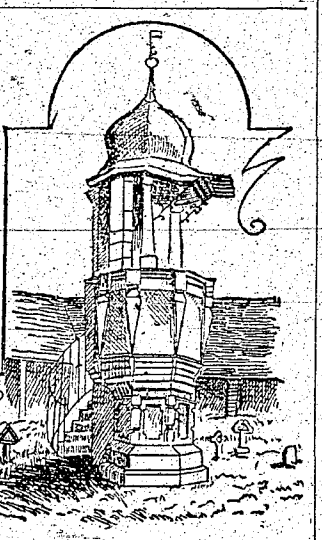
In the valley of the Main, but on a tributary, the Regnitz, and four miles from the point where it joins the Main River, stands Bamberg, one of the best built towns in Bavaria. It covers sev-

eral hills, which rise on each side of the Regnitz, and is divided by that stream into nearly equal parts. Picturesque bridges cross the stream at various points of convenience in the city, and the streets appearing suddenly from among the overhanging houses, run across the bridges and dive under and between the houses again, as if the bright German sunlight were a thing to be avoided. Bamberg is full of interest, but the traveler will not fall on the first day to visit the cathedral, a structure which dates from the reign of Henry II, 1004. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it was changed, so that much of the original structure has disappeared, but the sculptures in front, illustrating in somewhat crude and literal style the scenes of Scripture, still remain as when they came from the hands of Henry's workmen. In the center of the



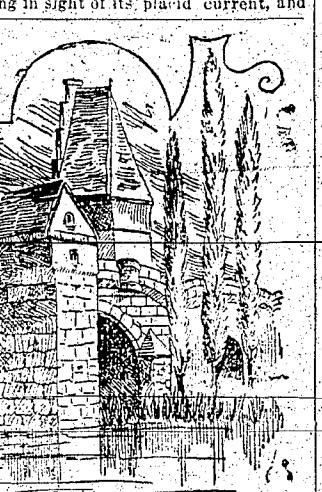
A CEMETERY IN BAMBERG.

have stands the sarcophagus of the great Emperor, and his Queen, the sides of each huge marble casket being covered with bas-reliefs, illustrating scenes from the lives of the twin. They are in questionable taste, one of them especially, recalling a scandal with which the Empress was charged, but of which she



A CEMETERY IN BAMBERG.

cleared herself, by the conclusive test of walking over red hot plowshares without burning her feet.



A CEMETERY IN BAMBERG.

The railroad has left the Main almost deserted; the great commerce which formerly passed along its banks now flows along in sight of its placid current, and



SEEN ON THE BANK.

time at points where he deems a stay advisable, to inform himself by actual intercourse of the condition of a country in which has changed little in the last five centuries.

A CITIZEN OF Cedar Bluffs, Neb., had the novel experience, the last morning, of shooting a wolf in his doorway before breakfast.

FOR THE STATES TO HEED.

States Governing State Exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition. Definite rules, as given below, have been adopted by the governing body of the State Exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition, and to regulate the admission of exhibits. No manufactured goods of any description will be allowed in the buildings, and all articles entered for awards must be deposited in the proper departments, for which buildings will be put up by the Exposition Company. The building does away with the duplication of displays, and gives each State a fine opportunity to make an extensive exhibition of its natural resources. The regulations are as follows:

"All exhibits intended to be competitive, and within the jurisdiction of juries or committees authorized to award prizes, must be located in some one of the general exposition buildings, and be deposited in the proper department, except such exhibits as can only be properly and advantageously displayed in the grounds; provided, however, that this exception shall only operate in those cases where, in the judgment of the Director General, he shall deem it expedient to grant the express permission.

"Each of the States of the Union, the Territories and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to erect and maintain, on the Exposition grounds, a building for the use of such State, Territory or District of Columbia, or two or more States or Territories, if so desired, may erect and maintain a building in common, and each State or Territory desiring to erect such a building, or two or more, proposing to erect a building in common, shall, through their official representatives, or their State World's Fair Board, file with the Director General an application, in writing, for ground space for such building, and, as soon as possible, give a general description of the character and style of the building proposed to be erected, and the sum of money appropriated for the construction thereof, and after the ground space shall have been allotted as hereinafter provided, and before any occupation thereof, there shall be filed with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction detailed plans and specifications for each of such proposed buildings, and when such plans and specifications shall have been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, the Director General shall permit to erect a building, shall be issued by the last-named officer.

"That, preparatory to the assignment of ground space for State buildings, the Director General, after conference with and the concurrence of the Grounds and Buildings Committee of the Exposition, shall cause the States and Territories of the Union to be arranged in such manner that they shall appear most likely to produce the best results to the Exposition as a whole, and shall allot suitable ground space to each of such groups; and after such allotment shall be made the space in each allotment shall be again properly subdivided so as to provide suitable independent locations for each State or Territory, or any two or more of them desiring a location in common, and the location of each individual State or Territory, or any two or more of them desiring a location in common, within the territorial space assigned to that group, when they are included, shall be determined in the order of their application; subject, however, to harmonious grouping of buildings, which shall be determined by the Supervising Architect and landscape gardener, and Director General.

"That correct plans and specifications for every State building, as approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and the Director General, shall, before the issuance of the permit to build, be filed in the office of the Director General, and be preserved as a record of the Exposition, and be made available to the public.

"That in the construction of such State buildings, each State or Territory may use such material or materials produced in such State or Territory as the State Board shall determine, with a view of promoting a full exhibition of the structural materials produced in such State or Territory.

"Such State buildings shall be maintained in such manner as to keep them in good repair, and subject to the control of the State Board, but subject to the rules and regulations governing the Exposition, for the convenience and entertainment of residents of the particular State or Territory, and the reception and entertainment of their friends and such guests as they may desire to share the hospitality of such State or Territory; and shall also, if desired by the State or Territory, be used as a depository for a collective exhibit of such a line as shall best illustrate and exemplify the natural resources of such State, as well as its historical and archeological features. Each such collective State exhibit shall, however, be installed and maintained only subject to the following conditions, limitations and restrictions, to wit:

"These exhibits shall not be catalogued nor considered as competitive or at all entitled to participate in prizes or awards, nor be within the jurisdiction of the committee or juries of award. They shall embrace no manufactured goods or products. No processes shall be included therein, and no motive power permitted in any such building.

"Tooth Powders and Tooth Washes. Toilets and washes, as the teeth should be used with great care. Regarding hair, especially, the well worn but pertinent caution to beware of strolling vendors applies with the deepest import. Every one has a desire for white and beautiful teeth, and the itinerant who boasts loudly of the power of his preparations to "whiten the blackest teeth to look like ivory in one minute" catches the popular ear and sympathy on the spot. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that he claims to be able to demonstrate a preparation which will do all this—and more. If used but a short time it will destroy the enamel, and with it, of course, the entire set of teeth; since the phenomenal result is and can be reached only by the destruction of a small portion of the outer surface of the enamel.

"The result is the same whether the agent be tooth powder, since the latter simply contains the chemicals of the former in an undissolved form. All strong acids or alkalis should be avoided in the mouth, and if there is a doubt as to the composition of any preparation in this respect, let it be tested with a bit of litmus paper. This paper can be obtained of any drug store, and is in two colors—blue and red. The blue if dampened with an acid solution, will turn red, and the rapidity and intensity of the change will indicate the acidity

of the solution. The red indicates alkali by changing to blue, in the same manner.

Tooth powders, as a rule, should be sold in airtight containers. There is a class of insoluble powders which are of the most dangerous nature, of which powdered charcoal is a notable example. These consist of fine sharp particles, which being pressed by the brush between the teeth and gums, or lodged between the teeth, may cause the most serious results, even to the destruction of the gums or the cement. The use of the brush in connection with powders, washes or other treatment of the teeth should be gentle. Bleeding of the gums is always a dangerous signal. It shows that the skin has been broken, inviting the absorption into the system of any poisonous or foreign matters which may be present in the mouth. If the gums are very tender a soft brush should be used and used very gently, till they have hardened and become sufficiently robust to withstand vigorous treatment. Even then the liability will be to get on the side of harshness.—*Health and Home.*

A Practical Judge.

Some of the charges to grand juries in the Black Hills district have become in a way historic. That of Judge Thomas, of the district, to the grand jury in session at Deadwood is likely to be remembered, says the *Omaha Bee*. The Judge came from Bowling Green, Ky., and was a Lieutenant in Morgan's raiders. He was appointed by Cleveland Judge in Dakota when it was a Territory. After South Dakota was admitted to Statehood, Judge Thomas was elected to the District Court by a big majority, running on the Democratic ticket in a Republican district. Here is a portion of his charge to the grand jury at Deadwood as reported in the *Lead City Tribune*: "Since our admission to statehood we are confronted with a new law prohibiting the sale of liquor of all kinds, and under oath as Judge it becomes my duty to instruct you to investigate any and all violations of this law. You and I may have voted for it, and the majority must rule in this country. General Grant said the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to strictly enforce it. I do not know that the law is violated, neither do you, for we do not indulge, but it is generally understood that liquor is sold in Deadwood openly, and it is your duty to consider these matters, and if the testimony warrants it I want you to indict these parties. I will say here that I do not believe in the policy of this law of prohibition. I do not believe in taking a man by the nape of the neck and the seat of his trousers and throwing him over the ramparts of heaven. I do not believe that the legislature can pass a regulation to save any man, else we would ask them to pass a general resolution and 'rescue' us all to heaven. And while personally I might feel like standing in with these people, yet I propose to do my duty toward enforcing this law, and so should you. It will require some nerve, some backbone, some courage, to do this, but under your oath it is your duty, and if any of you will get up and say that you are not able to do this I will excuse you."

Spinoza at Reparat.

Two or three members of the last Congress have occasion to remember the late General Spinoza, from the thrusts he gave them whenever they offered him battle at reparat. Elijah Adams Morse, the "Rising Sun" statesman from Canton, Mass., is one of these members. He, in common with many others, joked the New York man about his high collars.

One day Gen. Spinoza had the floor, and was making a vigorous speech against some parliamentary ruling of the Speaker. The General had been overlooked by Mr. Reed when he was entitled to recognition. He was asserting his rights, when Mr. Morse interrupted him with the remark: "Your collar was so high that the Speaker couldn't see you."

"Let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts," retorted Gen. Spinoza, "that if he had on a collar twice as high as mine he would not be hidden. It would not cover his ears."

John L. Wilson, the youthful and enthusiastic member from Washington, D. C., to his sorrow, retorted with Gen. Spinoza. The New York man was speaking on some pension bill, and took occasion to allude to a member of the Republican side as "the gentleman with the Shakespearean head who took no part in the war." He pointed in Wilson's direction, although he was not alluding to him. Wilson fired at once, and objected to being singled out for an attack when there was no call for it.

"Object to the personal remarks of the gentleman from New York," he screamed.

"I was not referring to the gentleman from Washington," said General Spinoza.

"You pointed at me," said Wilson.

"That may be true," was the reply, "but the gentleman from New York might know I did not mean him, because he was not old enough to remember anything about the war. He wasn't born then, and, besides, I never heard before that he claimed to have a Shakespearean head," retorted General Spinoza, and Wilson reached the cloakroom before the applause subsided.—*New York Times.*

The Curious Chain.

Notes and Queries tells the following from the Persian: A hunter finds a snake in the fissure of a rock. He takes it and fastens it to a groove. While it is being weighed, he drops it to the ground, and it is swallowed up by the grocer's weasel. Thereupon the huntsman's dog rushed upon the weasel and kills it. The grocer throws a stone at the dog, and kills him. The huntsman draws his sword and cuts off the grocer's arm, after which he is cut down by the infuriated mob of the bazaar. The Governor of the town, informed of the fact, sent messengers to arrest the murderers. When the crowd resisted troops were sent to the scene of the conflict, whereupon the townspeople mixed themselves up in the riot, which lasted three days and three nights, with the result that 70,000 men were slain. All this through a drop of honey.

WHISTLING with his lungs is a peculiar accomplishment of a brakeman in David City, Neb. He whistles with his lungs, instead of his lips, the sound greatly resembling that of a music-box. Several physicians have examined him, but so far have been unable to give a satisfactory explanation.

One on Him.

Jaysmith (during "some words" with his wife)—Well, I hoped you were not quite a fool.

Mrs. Jaysmith—When you are about I can't help being very near one.

ANCIENT WARFARE.

What Took the Place of Our Modern Gunpowder.

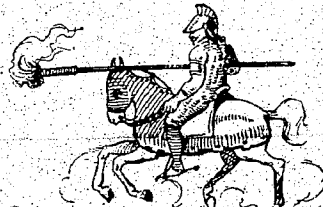
The predecessor of gunpowder in the history of war has always been considered to be a wonderful combustible known as Greek fire, of which the most marvelous accounts have been circulated among mankind during the past two or three centuries. It is somewhat difficult at the present day to obtain exact information in respect either to the composition of this substance or to the construction of the engines or other apparatus employed in projecting it. The slinging engine represented in this



SLINGING ENGINE.

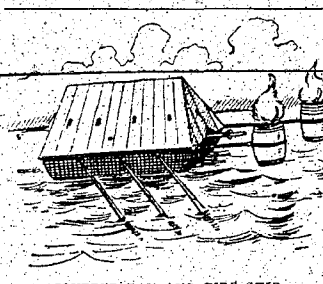
article, and copied after an illumination in a Latin manuscript of the thirteenth century, was constructed to throw a barrel of the combustible compound. The beam was drawn back by means of a rope wound round the capstan. Its elasticity, after being brought into a state of great tension, was then suddenly released, when the end of the beam, carrying the barrel of combustibles, previously set on fire, was thrown violently forward and the barrel hurled from the sling, all in flames, into the works of the enemy. A battering engine is represented standing by the side of the sling.

In naval warfare a species of vessel was used covered with a roof sufficient to protect the navigators from spears and arrows, and provided with a pointed prow to act as a ram, and projecting beams bearing barrels charged with materials for producing Greek fire. The fire was also used by foot soldiers in armor or by men on horseback or in



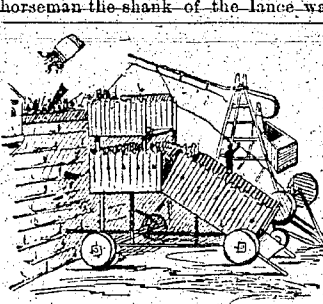
FIRE-ARMED HORSEMAN.

chariots in war. The torch borne by the foot soldier, or by the horseman, was used often for the purpose of setting fire to the wooden works of the enemy, or to heaps of combustibles previously piled up before a gate or other point assailed. There are accounts, also, of large bodies of men being thus armed to operate against a hostile force in array upon the open field. But this method of warfare could not be employed with advantage except when there was a strong wind blowing from the position of the assailant toward that of the assailed. In this



COVERED RAM AND FIRE-SHIN.

case the advancing line would be preceded by a cloud of smoke consisting of the most poisonous and suffocating vapors, before which no human being could stand. The lances used in these cases were armed with an iron receptacle for the fire at the end. This receptacle terminated in points at the extremity, which formed a very efficient weapon after the fire was exhausted, or even perhaps while it continued to burn. In the case of the horseman the shank of the lance was



ENGINE FOR THROWING GREEK FIRE.

supported by a ring open at the top, fixed upon the horse's head, and the horse as well as the man was covered with an iron armor, in order to protect them from any sparks or flecks of flame which might be driven against them by the rapidity of the onward motion, notwithstanding the precautions taken in respect to the direction of the wind. She also was so constructed that when thrown from a height into the water, their buoyancy raised them to the surface and the Greek fire which had been previously kindled continued to burn and scatter ruin around. Water added to the flame merely scattered the burning materials far and near.

Preachers and Hackmen Whack Up.

It is a curious fact that the Camden preachers are a prolific source of revenue to nearly every hack driver in Philadelphia. A formal agreement exists between the two classes, which provides that all marriage fees shall be equally divided between the man who marries the couple and the man who drives them to the preacher's residence. In this manner a sharp competition has developed, and the most popular preacher is the one who numbers the largest following of enterprising hack drivers. As a general thing the gentry who do the driving can tell a couple who intend to get married a block away.—*Philadelphia Record.*

HUMOR.

An Intelligent Servant.

A certain New Yorker engaged a recently arrived gentleman and undertook to coach him in regard to certain creditors with aggravating bills.

"Now," said he to his servant, "if a man calls for me to day, you tell him that I am not at home."

"Yes, sir," replied Pat.

Fearing a misunderstanding in some way, he again said:

"Now, Pat, you tell the man who calls."

"Till him I'm not at home."

"No, no, blockhead, tell him that I, myself, am not at home."

"All right, sir."

"Now, what will you say to him?"

"I, myself, am not at home."

"Pshaw. Tell him your boss is not in. Understand that, donkey? Now, what will you say?"

"Your boss is not in. Understand that, donkey?"

"That's not right. Say to him, 'I am out.' Can you do that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, let's hear you."

"I am out."

"Thunder! Can't you understand? Tell him your master is out. Now, what will you say?"

"Your master is out."

"No, you don't say anything of the kind, you ignoramus. Tell the man that I have left the house."

"Certainly, I'll tell him I have left the house; but he won't believe me when he sees me in the house talking to him."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Protective Question.



BOY AND GIRL.

Mr. R. M. Soots—Well, maim, let the boy decide which he likes best. Smart Boy—who has smarted under the same—Which is the thickest cloth?—*Puck.*

That Little Child.

"Your dear little boy paid me such a pretty compliment," he said I looked real handsome," said Mrs. Hostetter to Mrs. Lavinia Pinkham.

"Did he say that?"

"Indeed he did, the little angel."

"O, he is such a silly child. Sometimes I think he has not got good sense," responded the mother, and now they have quit swapping bangs when they go out shopping.

And They Could Talk Back.

Gargoyles—I should think that woman would find more congenial employment in banks than anywhere else. Mrs. Gargoyles—Why?

Gargoyles—Because money talks.

A Business Relation.

Hunker—No, Miss Sue, I haven't a relation in the United States. Tommy (Sue's bad little brother)—Then who is that uncle you told me had your overcoat?—*Free Press.*

In the Same Neighborhood.

Two wretched looking tramps were brought up before a Texas justice of the peace. Addressing the worst-looking one, the justice asked:

"Where do you live?"

"Nowhere."

"And where do you live?" asked the justice, addressing the other.

"O, I've got a room above him."—*Texas Siftings.*

Willing to Please.

"Oh, Maria, Maria," pleaded the precise mother, "why do you use such slang?"

"Why, mamma," explained the girl, "I can't help it. Everybody does, and I am forced to do it in self-defense."

"But, my child, you shouldn't do wrong because everybody else does. You should obey a higher and nobler principle than that."

"Well, mamma, I hadn't thought of it just in that way before. I can see now that I have been led unwittingly into a fault which neither right nor reason can sanction."

The mother's eyes filled with tears.

"And you will never do it again?" she said, bending forward and kissing the soft white forehead of her child.

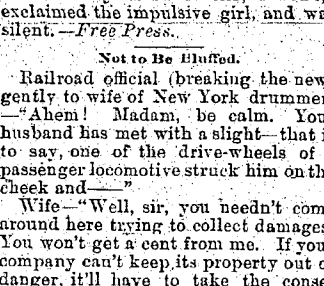
"You bet your sweet life, I won't," exclaimed the impulsive girl, and was silent.—*Free Press.*

Not to Be Huffed.

Railroad official (breaking the news gently to widow of New York drummer)—Ahem! Madam, be calm. Your husband has met with a slight—that is to say, one of the drive-wheels of a passenger locomotive struck him on the cheek and—

"Well, sir, you needn't come around here trying to collect damages. You won't get a cent from me. If your company can't keep its property out of danger, it'll have to take the consequences. You had better have your engines insured."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Wisdom of the Masters.



THE WISDOM OF THE MASTERS.

Olivia Oldway (a belle from Boston)—My ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

Nerissa Nocomer (a belle from Chicago)—Humph! Mine wouldn't come over until they could come in a ship with the modern conveniences.—*Life.*

Been Out to See a Man.

Conjuror—You see, ladies and gentlemen, the dollar has vanished. We shall soon find out where it has gone. You, honest countryman over there, just put your hand in your pocket. I bet you will find the dollar.

Peasant—No, I've only got two marks and eight pfennig.

Conjuror—Impossible! You must have the dollar!

Peasant—No, I haven't! That was the dollar you put in my pocket a while ago, but I've been out to have a drink since.

Tableau!—*German Joke.*

